Its Nature, Consumption and Uses. The cofmentioned in a work, published in 1573, by a Ger-industry which is generally pretty sure to command man physician named L. Rauwolff. The Turks success: have Coffee Houses, in which they meet to sip There is nothing more true than that success in

in France. and pigmies; and on a domestic message, a husthat band would stop on the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee." Here we see the fair sex were jealous for the honor of good old English ale; and the question is, were they not right. Coffee, however, had and still has its advocates; it has been stated by them, that wherever it has been introduced, drunkedness has become less frequent, and the people more sober. We have no statisties to prove or disapprove this statement, but it

may justly be assumed to be true. In the reign of Charles II. Coffee Houses were shut up in London by proclamation, in which it was stated, "the retailing of coffee nourished sedition, spread lies, scandalized great men, and might be considered a common nuisance." This arbitrary act occasioned violent discontent, and permission was given to open the Coffee Houses again, but the landlords were forbid to keep seditious papers on their premises. The Coffee Houses had become

Four different kinds of coffee are used-Mocha which is the best, comes down the Persian Gulf, from Arabia; its berries are of a middling size, clean and plump, and of a greenish light olive hue; it sells dearer than any other. The next best is Java, which is grown in the Island of that name, and it is cultivated by the Dutch. The other two kinds are Brazilian and West India coffee, which are very similar. A field of coffee in full bloom is a sight worth going to Jamaica to see.

The quality and effects of coffee differ according to the manner in which it is roasted. It must be roasted with great care, and not over-done. The Turks roast it in an iron spoon, and roast it just before they are going to use it. This is the best plan, as coffee loses its flavor if exposed after being roasted. The reason of this is evident; the roasting brings out the essential oil to the surface, this is volatile, and is the fine aromatic quality of the bean: it therefore soon evaporates when exposed to the atmosphere. To roast coffee aright it should be done by an invention patented a few years ago in England, it consists in using a copper drum silverized inside into which are placed the beans, and the drum made to revolve above the fire, until the beans are done. It is best not to over-roast them.

The peculiar principle of coffee is the caffein, which was discovered by Robiquet in 1821; it is Water saturated with coffee was first used given as a powder, raw. In eighty cases, not one you have thus got your hand upon.

As an article of diet, and as a beverage, coffee has become quite a favorite, if we may judge from the quantity consumed. No less than 144,986,895 pounds were imported into the United States in 1850: the value of this was \$11,215,099. No country in the world consumes so much coffee, in proportion to its inhabitants, as ours. Thus, last year, the average amount of coffee consumed by each man, woman, and child, was over seven pounds. The consumption of coffee has greatly increased in England, and it does not appear that the fears of the old English matrons, about their sons becoming monkeys by its use, are vet realized.

Coffee is now very generally used by all Europeans, as well as the old Turks, and in almost all American families, for a breakfast beverage. Its effects upon the human system may be peculiar, but general use has not yet developed anything extraordinary produced by it, except it may be the healthy appearance and rugged strength of some French miners, who use it in large quantities; this fact was brought before the Academy of Sciences in Paris last year. In some armies and navies, coffee has been wisely substituted for grog; it would be well if this were the case in every single instance. In cold weather coffee is an agreeable and safe stimulant. It was noticed that those French soldiers who had saved some coffee and sugar during the terrible retreat Moscow, stood the cold much better than the who had none. Coffee affects the nerves of some people in a most singular manner, by making them tremble and feverish. No person so affected should use it. As a general thing, for almost every person, we believe it is a healthy and pleasant beverage. In England all the coffee is adulterated with vellow dock root, ground up along with the beans; the law allows of this adulteration, and yet, for all this, the coffee there sells for about double the price it does in the United States.

Every family should buy their own beans and roast and grind them, for much of our ground cofbut there is no earthly use of anybody paying for corn instead of coffee, and if anybody wishes to

When we reflect upon the great quantity of coffee now consumed by us every year, how that the consumption has increased from a little over four million of pounds, in 1790, to over one hundred and fifty-four millions of pounds, in 1850, we cannot shut our eyes to the seeming necessity of growing coffee for ourselves.

Our Southern States can surely raise good coffee; they beat the world for cotton and rice, both of which were introduced from foreign countries, and coffee, we think, can be as successfully cultivated as these have been.

Scientific American.

Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal, of the N. O. Picayune, proposes a public dinner, and the following

1-Clams in de shell 2-Clam soup, widout cracker.

3-Clams fried, wid gravy.

4-Clam chowder. 5-Clam soup, wid cracker.

6-Pickled clams. 7-Roast clams.

8-Stewed clams. 9-Clam pot pie.

10-Clam frigazee.

11—Clams scolluped. 12-Clams.

More clams if wanted

A steward wrote to a bookseller in London for of safety. some books to fit up his master's library in the following terms: "In the first place I want 6 feet of theology, the same quantity of metaphysics, and near a yard of old civil law in folio."

SUCCESS IN MERCANTILE LIFE.

The Mirror, a cleverly-conducted "folio of four," fee plant in a native of Yemen, in Arabia; the time published at Bath, in the State of Maine, furnishes of its introduction into Europe is unknown; it is the following illustration of that perseverance and

their brown liquid, and chat together like English- life is sure to follow any well-directed efforts, which men in their ale houses. Coffee houses are com- do not clash with the immutable laws of nature. men in their are noted were, at one time, more "Luck" is a word that has no place in the vocacommon in England than at the present moment. bulary of the successful man, and is used only by The first coffee house opened in London was by a those who are so blind or ignorant as to be unable merchant of Turkey, named Edwards; this was to trace effects back to causes. We do not propose in 1652. Coffee was in public use before that time an argument from this text to-day, but merely wish to present the idea to our readers for them to When coffee was first introduced into Britain it discuss. There are feelings of despondency prevamet with the most furious opposition from old and lent among mankind, which the consideration of young, grave and gay, men and women fair. In the subject will dissipate, and many who believe 1674 the women of England petitioned Parliament themselves doomed to poverty and toil, by giving against allowing the use of coffee, in which peti- earnest heed to the faith which this truth will cretion it was stated "that men, by its use, become ate, will find themselves rising at once from the mislike the desert of Arabia, and that if its use was ery they so much fear. Fear of bad luck operates of Raleigh. persisted in, the offspring of mighty Anglo Saxon as a continual check on many, crushes enterprisancestors would dwindle into a succession of apes es and prostrates energies. It is the "conscience"

- "doth make cowards of us all," and only by taking a rational and common-sense view of the opening causes that change our position and affect our well-being, are we enabled to profit by them, and shake off the chains that our weakness, and irresolution have permitted us to become enslaved with.

The luck doctrine places an estimate on exertion, and consigns success to the care of the

" Divinity that shapes our ends," and makes a machine of man's immortal nature We have seen many a poor devil resigned to the hopelessness of his poverty, sit for hours with his pipe, cursing the tardy divinity that should enrich im, and wasting the moments which alone could do it. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," is as true to-day

as ever it was, and he who would succeed in becoming wealthy, learned or moral, must labor, stu-We are every day reminded by forcible illustra-

tions of the power of exertion. In this city (Bath) there are many examples of proof. We have before us one remarkable case, where, unaided save by their own hands and the friends their own energies naturally drew around them as their business increased, two poor men in a very few years amassed one of the largest fortunes in the city. Their ships are in every sea, and at home their houses and stores line svery street, and the busy Grand Lodge. hum of scores of mechanics speak their increasing wealth. Unable to obtain a liberal education, and with talents no more than ordinary, they had nothing to boast but the determination to succeed. It that a dollar put at interest would be worth more at the end of the year than it would be if expended for rum and cigars, military parades or dancing. It was not luck but natural accumulation of the investment that, in a few years made the one dollar two dollars, the first hundred two hundred, and the first few thousands, the last few were obtained by

resisted its effects. Homephatic practioners also We might give innumerative instances, out that labor to the reader, contenting ourself with having called his attention to the subject.

> Hunt's Magazine. THE DAINTIES OF CALIFORNIA. A late num-

ber of the San Francisco Herald says: Our Atlantic brethren, generally ignorant of the state of things on this side of the continent, would seem from the invoices of ships sent to this port, to believe that we cannot even supply our taoles without their assistance, and so they continue to inundate us with preserved meats, &c. The restaurants furnish daily evidences to the contrary; but it needs a walk through the markets to understand fully the wealth of native edibles which California possesses-of fish, flesh, fowl and vege tables. The variety, great size and singular delicacy of the latter have already elicted much praise, and it is said they cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. At this season the gun of the fowler rally read. plays immense havoc among the clouds of geese, and vast flocks of ducks and other wild fowl, which whiten the plains and sail on the surface of the Bay ted discussion will interest a majority of readers. and its tributaries. The bear, elk, deer and antelope contribute their fat haunches, and the native cattle and sheep, fattened on the wild oats and tender young grapes, pay their tribute likewise to the general readers. the palate of the epicure in spicy joints and tender steaks. Many varieties of the finny tribe, since the occupation of the country by Americans, have they suppose their brief notices will be overlooked. been discovered and brought into favorable notice. Some are sui generis and unknown on the other side; others have a strong family resemblance to named accordingly; and last are a number of species identical with relations well known in the At- ken if they think that printers can decypher scratch-

THE CROUP-HOW TO PREVENT IT. A COPPESpondent of the New York Mirror, a medical prac-

titioner, in an article on this subject, says: "The premonitory symptoms of croup is a shrill, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick-has no fee is also adulterated with roasted corn and peas. haps even gayer than usual. This solitary sympfever, as often in a common cold-is lively, pertom may last for a few days, with no material inadulterate their own coffee, why they can do it to latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages, unchecked, to the dreadful of croup are simple, and in most cases perfectly of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, or spirits of doses of Hives' syrup to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week, that are keep it black until he pays up. now lost through negligence and delay.'

> THE HONESTY OF PRINTERS. At the Franklin banquet at New York, on the 16th instant, Mr. Bigelow, of the New York Evening Post, said that he had the honor of being, for three years, inspector of State prisons in New York, and among all the prisoners confined there every ordor of mechanics was represented, except Printers. There was or other parts of the scalp, where rheumatic headsomething in this fact which merited their consideration. Mr. Bigelow concluded by proposing the memory and honor of that calling which is unrepto one and a half minutes, and it is rendered hard resented in the State prison.

Stick to your trade, boys, and learn how to work. if you wish to be truly independent. There is no more pitiable sight than a half-learned mechanic applying for work. He is always at the foot of the hill, and labor as he may, unless he has become perfect in his trade before he attains the years of his majority, he never will be perfect, and can cal-culate on poverty as his portion with a good deal of safety.

The laboring man in the present age, if he

MASONRY.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia began its operations October 30, A. D. 1778. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was established

on the 18th of October, A. D. 1800. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina was first constituted by virtue of a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, A. D. 1771. It convened occasionally at Newbern and Edenton, at which latter place the records were desposited previous to the revolutionary war. During the contest the records were destroyed by the British army, and the meetnos of the Grand Lodge suspended.

The members of the craft convened at Hillsborough in this state, A. D. 1787, and compiled certain regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge and again set to work. In the same year they appointed a committee to form a constitution for their future government, which was accordingly done, and in the year following, the said constitution was formally adopted, and ratified at the city

The Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina was instituted and established at Charleston on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1787.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio was instituted by convention of Delegates from all the Lodges within the state, at Chilicothe, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1808, and elected their grand officers on the 7th of the said month. The first communication of the Grand Lodge was holden at Chilicothe on Monday the 2d day of January, A. D.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia is holden " by virtue, and in pursuance of, the right of succession, legally derived from the most noble and worshipful Thomas Thyne, lord viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of England, A. D. 1730, by his warrant, directed to the right worshipful Roger Lacey; and by the renewal of the said power by Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, Grand Master of Scotland for the years 1755 and 1756; and Grand Master of England for the years 1757 and 1758, as will appear in his warrant, directed to the right worshipful Grev Elliott."

On the 16th day of December, A. D. 1786, assembled at Savannah, when the permanent appointments which had been heretofore made by the Grand Master of England, were solemnly relinquished, by the right worshipful Samuel Elbert, Grand Master, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge; and certain regulations adopted, by which the grand officers are now elected annually by the Masonic Mirror.

THE CLARET COUNTY OF MEDOC. About couple of leagues north of Bordeaux, commences the claret county par excellence-the district of was not luck but common sense which told them Medoc. Its reputation is of comparatively recent growth. The early wines of Guieune, which were the particulars of reform-what propositions in this freely imported into England, were the strong-bodied and rough-tasted products of the loamy banks of the Garonne. Until within a comparatively late period the lands, upon which the grape of Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, and Chateau the first ten thousand twenty thousand. It was as Latour how ripen, were deserts as arid and barren natural for the "pile" to grow as it is for grain to take as the neighboring Landes. A work published at root. There was no chance about it-it must be so. Bordeaux in 1593, and which is now unfortunate-Industry and economy were their only aids to obtain ly lost, professed to give "An historical description of the savage and solitary country of Medoc. the first. There is nothing marvelous in all this, Time rolled on, however; the demands of an innor any thing which any person of common sense creasing commerce planted with the precious shrub might not avail himself of. It is plain matter-of- the wood and furze-grown tract, which separates fact business, and no god of fortune can rub it out; the black loam of the Garonne from the hot sand their section and their own best interests for party by Grindal, in the Russian Hospital of Dorpat, in and no god of ill fortune can overstep proper of the Landes, and the marvellous properties of We cannot believe they will. And if not, what will the treatment of intermittent fevers; it was also guards erected to secure you in possession of what that gravelly region were soon tasted in the flavor be the result as to this question in the Whig Conof the wines which it produced. Vineyards mul- vention? Will there not be some "sliding" and We might give innumerable instances, but leave tiplied rapilly; villages and hamlets rose thick blinking "? Shall we not have again a Whig canover the green expanse; the rapidly enriched proprietors of the most favored tracts of land studded the country with their white, trim chateaux; and an active traffic in the soil soon parceled out the greater portion of it into thousands of small establishing manufactories in every hamlet-while the cutting, shaping, and set ing of the staves devoted to supporting the clusters of the precious fruit, furnished a distant branch of industry, and Medoc gradually tecame what it is-one of the most famous, industrious, and populous districts in

great mistake, when they expect them to be gene-

2. Writers who select subjects of controversey are greatly mistaken if they suppose that a protrac-3. Writers who extend obituary notices much

over a half a column, are greatly mistaken if they imagine that they secure the attention of one half 4. Those who write only a few lines to indicate

respect for the deceased, are greatly mistaken, if

5. Writers of careless habits are greatly mistaken if they suppose an Editor has nothing to do, but to correct their miserable punctuation, and orthograspecies inhabiting the Atlantic waters, and are phy and remodel one half their clumsy sentences. 6. Writers of indolent habits are greatly mista-

es as readily as they can well formed letters.

BLACK NOSES. A resolution has been introduced to the Kentucky Legislature, which provides "that the keeper of the penitentiary shall procure furnish a new cuticle or surface; and that with this crease or abatement, and without attracting any dve he shall have the nose of each male convict painted thoroughly black and renew the application as often as may be necessary to keep it so. until within one month of the expiration of his senconsummation. The remedies for this symptom tence, when it shall be discontinued for the purefficient. They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip its original bue, preparatory to the second advent welfare of the whole State and for the unchanged and hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating tucky Flag, is in favor of the resolution with an We shall have a platform—the old one—about which quired to catch every delinquent newspaper sub-

> CURE FOR HEADACHES. A work has been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which is described a new remedy for headaches. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of one to half as a cold mixture, and this he applies by means of a little purse of silk gauze, with a rim of gutta percha, to limited spots on the forehead ache is felt. It gives instantaneous relief. The and white. It is said to be good in erysipelas and our readers. diseases of the skin.

CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES. Mr. Benjamin Hickman, of Thornbury, informs us that a horse may be cured of founder, in half an hour, by rubbing his leg from the fetlock joint to the hoof, with

does but read, has more helps to wisdom than without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. The last Greensborough Patriot contains an article of some length, evidently written with care and af- cardinal and cherished principles, never to be yielded ter due deliberation, on the subject of the Whig Convention and amendments to the Constitution. Among other things, the Patriot says:

"If nothing but the topic of federal politics were likely to enter into the discussion, we should feel but has no power to control, regulate, or interfere with little anxiety as to the choice, and, indeed, still less the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the as to the result. But it is not to be disguised, that States. an important matter of State policy will come in for a share of consideration in the approaching canvass. hibit a citizen of any of the States, where slavery It cannot be kept out. The propriety and process of exists by authority of law, from emigrating with and amending our State Constitution must necessarily be holding his slaves and inhabiting any territory acthe Governor's election. It is useless to blink the ple, and held by the United States for the benefit of the action of the people. question, or try to slide over it in silence. In our all the States. numble judgment, it will be wisdom in the April Convention to come out and take a bold position, and subject, and the independence to proclaim them over in the "platform" of the Convention, the nominee will be placed in a most awkward predicament either in the West or the East, or both; he may find that if any position be assumed by the Convention, it ers. We require of the general government a prompt

The Patriot, it seems, is tired of the Whig policy of "blinking" public questions, and of attempts by leading Whigs to "slide" over these questions in silence; and so it comes forward in favor of " some plainly granted. definite views" and of independence, or, in other words, honesty and candor on the part of its leading men. We fear that in this respect, at least, the Patriot is doomed to disappointment. Whigism prospers most by concealing its real designs, and it is hardly to be expected, at this late day, that the tactics of the leaders will be changed. We have put convention of the several lodges holden in the state, the foregoing remarks from the Patriot on record, with the view of comparing the course of the Editors after the Convention shall have been held, with their present course; and we also quote the following from the same paper, from which it will be seen the Editors show their hands as distinctly as possible on the side of a "free Convention." The Editors says:

"We have no disposition to conceal the well-matured opinion-nay, it is our duty as the representa-tive of what we believe to be the popular judgment around us, to press the necessity of nominating a can-didate who shall come out boldly, in every corner of the State, as the advocate of a free Convention to reform the Constitution. We would not ask him to specify relation he might approve or disapprove ;-only, that he should insist upon the right and propriety of the People, without reference to section or party, taking the remodeling of their fundamental laws into their own hands, and taking it out of the hands of party demagogues and legislative log-rollers."

These, then, are the "definite views" of the Patriot. Is it likely they will be carried out? Will the Eastern Whigs consent to occupy this ground? Will they agree to throw the present basis of representation into a "free Convention," and thus put

We do not propose, at present, to enter into an argument on the subject of the basis or with reference interlacing and dove-tailed estates. Numerous to a "free Convention"-it will be time enough to branches of subsidiary industry followed the march do this after the Whig Convention shall have assemof the vineyards. Coopers poured into Medoc, bled and announced its decision. But we shall endeavor to keep the people duly advised of incipient Whig movements not only to defeat Equal Suffrage in the approaching campaign, but movements calculated to arouse section against section, and then to commit their Constitution to a Convention, to be called for the avowed purpose of destroying the present basis and of bnilding up the interests of party on the A CHAPTER OF MISTAKES. 1. Persons who ruins of just organic law. We have reason to bewrite long articles for family newspapers make a lieve that a deep game is already in progress, and we warn the people in time against it. That game is, to run a Whig candidate for Governor, as the regular non-inee of the party, and another candidate-a Democrat, if possible-who will be called to the field in the hope of distracting the Democracy, and of crippling our candidate. We do not believe that any Democrat can be found who will lend himself to this unworthy purpose; but failing in this, the leaders will put forward a "no-party" Whig, who will occupy the position of a third candidate; and in this way they will spread their net, as the Whigs of Virginia did on a certain occasion, with the view of catching birds of every feather, and in the hope of electing their regular nominee. This plot, we are assured, has been laid and discussed; and it may be attempted to be carried out. The leaders, it must be confessed, are in a fair way for such a movement, for their organs here appear to have been cut and trimmed down with especial reference to it. The Register will go, with its accustomed prudence, with the " regulars "-the Star can go a little with the " rega suitable chemical dye, such as will stain the cut- ulars," and then a little with the East, and semiicle or outer surface of the skin perfectly black, so occasionally with the third concern-and the Times that it cannot be washed off, or in any way be re- can let itself loose for the third business with all its moved, until time shall wear it away, and nature might. Let us watch and wait. The approaching Whig Convention may dissolve this plot, and there may be, in consequence, but one Whig candidate; but we shall see. In the mean time, let the Democracy stand together as one man, and make ready for the contest. Discarding all sectionalism, and all unpose of permitting nature to restore the feature to due preferences for men, let us go for the interests and of its owner into the world." Pike, of the Ken- unchangeable principles of the Democratic party. amendment that the sheriff of each county be re- there will be no room either for doubt, for "blinking" or for "sliding;" and we shall have a candiscriber in his bailiwick, and black his nose and date worthy of the cause, and who will command the entire confidence and enthusiastic support of all.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, accompanied by his son, who is one of his Assistants, left this place on Monday morning last for Pittsborough, with the view of making an examination of the coal-beds in that region of the State. These coal-beds are now exciting much attention, and it was deemed best that Prof. Emmons should visit them first. A thorough examination and a Report may be expected, which to one and a half minutes, and it is rendered hard we hope soon to have the pleasure of laying before asked him if he would go for Scott ? We shall see.

Prof. Emmons will repair next, in all probability, to the sea-board, and proceed thence towards the centre and West in the regular performance of his duties. His labors will extend over a vast field, hitherto unexplored. We have the fullest confidence in his qualifications for the task he has assumed, and we anticipate from his labors the most valuable results.

ignored and the prisoners discharged.

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER. We present below the Resolutions recently adop-

ted by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky: "The democracy of Kentucky have ever maintained the principles of the constitution of the United States, and sacredly observed its compromises, and accorded to each State the unquestionable right to regulate and maintain unmolested her domestic policy and institutions. The perfect sovereign equality among the States has ever been with democrats or sacrificed to policy.

The integrity and harmony of the Union are best preserved by a strict observance of the powers delegated to the general government. Therefore, 1. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States

2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to proliscussed, and must have a powerful bearing upon quired by the blood and treasure of the whole peo-

3. Resolved, That we will abide by and maintain the several acts recently passed by the Congress of Convention to come out and take a bold position, and the several acts recently passed by morning to the United States, known as the compromise meason Tuesday-morning, ranging from two to three dethe State. If no reference be made to this subject ened the harmony and integrity of the Union; and that we will not consent or submit to a violation of the principles of the compromise acts, and especially that which proposes to surrender, in obedience to the silence does him damage, yet be afraid to speak. And constitution, fugitive slaves to their legitimate ownmust be done with becoming decision, or it will com- and faithful execution of this law in its letter and

4. Resolved, That the democracy of Kentucky are true to the faith of their fathers, and require of all intrusted with power that construction of the federal constitution which limits their action to the powers

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress faithfully to apply the revenues of the government to an economical administration of public affairs and the ter, it is stated, not descending that number of de speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

6. Resolved, That the application of the national revenue to the purposes of internal improvement, upon objects merely local and not national, is unconstitutional, and tends to an extravagant, if not a corrupt, use of public money.

7. Resolved, That the democracy of Kentucky are opposed to any innovation upon the principles of the tariff of 1846, and especially to a substitution of specific instead of the ad valorem principle embraced 8. Resolved. That the democracy of the nation can

boast of many good men and true, who would faithfully carry out the foregoing principles and ably administer the government; and among these we recommend to the democracy of the nation our distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM O. BUTLER, and ask for his claims at the hands of the national democratic convention a just and impartial consider-

9. Resolved, That we approve of a national democratic convention, to be held at some central point, at some early day, and will appoint delegates to represent Kentucky in said convention, and hereby pledge the sincere and zealous support of the democracy of Kentucky to the nominees of that body for the offices of President and Vice President."

The Washington Union says it has been informed, from a high and responsible source, that the foregoing Resolutions were submitted to Gen. Butler, and were approved by him before they were offered for the consideration of the Convention. The principles announced in these Resolutions are sound, and themselves, voluntarily, in the way of being shorn of are such as would meet the sanction of the Democtheir just constitutional rights? Will they sacrifice racy in all portions of the Republic. There is no py the true ground on the question of Slavery, and they are marked and clear in the importance they attach to a " faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit."

The Whig presses of the South-those of them, we mean, which go for party right or wrong-have been endeavoring for some time past to produce the impression that Gen. Butler is unsound upon the Slavery question. We have watched this movement in silence, feeling assured that an occasion would soon arise when we could come forward, and, by the record, show the utter groundlessness of this impression; and we are glad to have it in our power to do so now. The above Resolutions no doubt embody the opinions of Gen. Butler; and, holding these opin-

ions, he is as sound a Democrat as breathes. And now, just look for a moment at the doubledistilled hypocrisy of these Whig leaders. They know that Gen. Taylor owed his election, under their auspices, to the two faces which he presented to the country on the Slavery question-they know that, during his brief service, he was controlled by such men as Ewing and Seward, rank Abolitionists-they know that Millard Fillmore acquired all his notoriety and distinction before his election to the Vice Presidency, by his open and unblushing advocacy of Abolition doctrines-they know that he is at this moment a Freesoiler at heart, and opposed under any and all circumstances, to the spread of Slavery-they know that Daniel Webster has put his foot down, what a conjunction! time and again, and declared that Slavery will get no help from him in the way of extension, and that he is inexorably opposed to the admission of new slaveholding States-they know that Gen. Scott, their probable nominee for the Presidency, is not only opposed to Slavery as an "evil," but has refused, thus far, even to approve the fugitive-slave law-they know that, among all their leaders in the free States, they bers of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Chin cannot produce one man who ever has or ever will Churches continues warm and unabated. consent to the extension of the institution, either in Territories or by the admission of new States; and ing the Rev. Mr. Reynoldson, of the Baptist Chi yet these Whig Editors, Sewardized as they are in He is a good speaker, and, evidently, a most effect New York, Corwinized as they are in Ohio and Preacher of The Word. He possesses a fine in throughout the great West, and committed as they nation, but the marked characteristic of it is, the are, every where, to aspirants to the Presidency who invariably applies it, so far as we could judge. are either silent upon the subject of Slavery, or radi- practical and useful manner. We were not soft cally unsound—these men have the impudence to ar- ed, after we had heard him, at the stirring and best raign such a man as Gen. Butler, and, without proof, cial influences exerted by his preaching. to charge him with holding Freesoil or Abolition sentiments! We call upon all honest men to look at these Editors, and to scan them well, so that they may know them in the coming campaign.

We are committed to no man for the Presidency. and, for this very reason, we have it in our power to do justice to all the distinguished Democrats who have been spoken of for that office. Gen. Butler has been mentioned in this connexion, and we have, therefore, felt it our duty to repel the charge of Freesoilism attempted to be fixed upon him.

And now, in conclusion, we have but one point to put, and it is this: We challenge the Whig Editors of North Carolina to produce the first man of their party in the free States, among those who have been spoken of as likely to receive the nomination for the Presidency, who is not now, or who has not been a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist. That is the point, gentlemen-what will you do with it? Will you play mum, as the Editor of the Register did when we

The Christian Sun, edited by the Rev. H. B. Haves, and published in this place, has been changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper. The Sun I think the cough is somewhat diminished, and I is very neatly printed, and is no doubt useful to the certainly felt more comfortable within the last denomination of Christians it represents and to the night," cause of morals. We wish it success.

We have received the first number of the "Live that the entire amount of stock required " Giraffe," published in this City by Mr. Wesley to construct the Plank Road from Fayetterille A despatch dated Lancaster, January 21st, says, Whitaker. The "Giraffe" is a comely animal, and lem, has been secured. The Engineer has comely animal, and We should give as we receive, cheerfully, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a hene-Christiana prisoners for murder and riot have been quadruped we know of. We wish him an abundance to be of signal benefit to Fayetteville, as well, of green provender, a good digestion, and a fair run. the Counties through which it runs.

CENTRALIZATION, &c.

We agree with our friends of the Wilmington Jour. nal in their views, as generally expressed, in their issue of the 26th ultimo, upon "centralization," Can tralization 1s, indeed, the bane of parties and Re publics; and we cannot too sedulously guard against

We also think our friends of the Journal clearly the right as to the mode of appointing the Distric Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Let us ad. here, as far forth as possible, to the old plan of an pointing by Districts. The Districts are entitled the Delegates, and let them appoint them. The more ter is surely of sufficient importance to command it attention and secure the action of the party in all i Districts. But we gave our opinion on this subjection in our last, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to reneat it here. We will only add that the safest and the best plan is to adhere to former usage, especially when such usage has been expressly sanctioned i

THE WEATHER. We had another extremely cold spell of weather during the week, the thermometer grees below zero. We have not had such cold weather here for many years. This was the celebrated cold Tuesday, the 20th

On the morning of the 20th, the thermometer stool at 12 degrees below zero in Staunton, Va.; and one of the stage-drivers on the Staunton and Charlette. ville route came near freezing to death. He was taken from the box helpless and almost insensible, and was restored with much difficulty. The cold at Franconia, New Hampshire-the col.

dest spot in the United States-was proved, on the same day, to be 43 degrees below zero by a spini thermometer, the range of the Fahrenheit thermom grees below zero. There was quite a heavy snow-storm about the

same time, in Florida. As an evidence of the cold An instance like this is not known to have occurred in Florida. What the effect of the cold has be upon the orange and other fruit trees, cannot be know until Spring; but it is feared they have been seriou ly injured. Snow fell, about the same time, in V.

On the same day-the 20th-East River was zen over at New York, and it is estimated that teen thousand persons passed between New 1 and Brooklyn during the day, on the ice. Large portions of the Chesapeake Bay were a

rozen over, and a number of ships were held fac several days in the ice. The partridges, it is said, have been destroyed

housands, during the late cold spell, in New Jers Maryland, and Pennsylvania. A great many, s the Baltimore Sun, have been frozen in the fiand woods; and that paper recommends that all f may be brought in alive for sale, be purchased, sed up, and then turned loose when the weather mo erates, so as to preserve the stock of this delimination

Nearly all navigation, North, was suspended ing the late severe weather; and the Rail Roads on sed to operate on account of the piles of snow. The of course, kept back the Mails. We received, instance, on Tuesday last, six Daily Washington Unions, and a number of New York papers and he. timore Suns, by the same Mail.

It is stated that one of the results of the rem conferences among the Southern and Northern wh as to a ticket for the next Presidential election is Gov. Seward and Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, hi both agreed to support Gen. Scott as the whige didate. Gov. Jones, it is said, requires that 6 Scott shall place himself on the Union platform support the compromise measures, while Gov. Se ard consents to adhere to Gen. Scott as his orien nominee, even if he should avow himself in fare the compromise measures. It would seem, there that Gen. Scott is to be the candidate of the two tremes of the whig party-the compromise and anti-compromise-the Southern and the Northern

Thus writes "Ion" the Correspondent of the imore Sun. What becomes of Mr. Graham! W s Mr. Fillmore ? What will the Raleigh Regis say? Gov. Seward, it seems, has agreed to supp Scott, even if he should avow himself in favor of fugitive-slave law. This is the course west supposed he would pursue. Seward has no unwhigging himself-he is too shrewd and farto cut himself loose from the " great Whig pa His principles, too, are accommodating in their acter-so much so that he can stand up wi Southern leaders for the nominee, though that nee should take ground against his most isms. Gales and Greely, and Badger and Sewal-

We learn that much interest has been excited several congregations in this City, during a few west past, on the subject of an active and living Chris faith. A number of persons have professed converted; and the zeal of the Ministers and

We had the pleasure, a few evenings since, of

As regards national measures and national there appears to he a gratifying unanimity of among the Whigs of the whole State.

Greensborough Pairi This " unanimity of view " would be much " 'gratifying" if the Patriot would tell us while the men and what are the " measures" of which speaks. The "view" may be very "gratifying the Whig leaders, and the Patriot itself may had some good glimpses; but we outsiders are each ly in the dark.

" Give us but light, and Ajax asks no man Where are you, gentlemen? What are you ap Who are you for ? What are you for ?

MR. CLAY. Mr. Clay has written a letter in " ion to his health, to Dr. Bostwick, of New You dated January 15, in . which he says: "I come my condition as highly critical. It is a confi some eighteen months' duration, proceeding from lower bronchial vessels; it has reduced me in street and flesh, diminished my appetite, and lessenes sleep; it must be arrested or it will terminate fall

We are gratified to learn from the Salem !